BEAVER ARGUS.

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BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Dec. 10th, 1862.

T. C. NICHOLSON & Co., Proprietors.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Read in Congress, Dec. 1st, 1862.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed, and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting in His own good time and wise way, all will be well.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the past year, is herewith submitted in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives, near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are, might reasonably have apprehended.

In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers, which at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the National arms, and which were exaggerated by our disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The Civil War, which has so radically changed for a moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social conditions and affected very deeply the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century.

It has, at the same time, excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation, we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign States, and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave trade has been put in operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the U. States, and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

STADE DUES.

The Convention with Hanover for the abolition of the Stade dues has been carried into full effect under the Act of Congress for that purpose.

THE BLOCKADE.

A blockade of three thousand miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights; all such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kind I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the governments of these States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States, thus interested, mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordens Rivla, which vessel was, in May, 1862, prevented by the commander of the blockading force, off Charleston, from leaving that port with her cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committee.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures, while on the other hand several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories.

Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and to protect such emigrants in all their rights of freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane.

Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to those countries as to some others, nor as willing as I think, their interest demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures.

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan. During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The commission under the Convention with the Republic of New Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors, and submitted its report.

I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian Empire.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

The Territories of the U. States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense material resources of those territories ought to be developed as speedily as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote the end cannot be adopted. The means which suggested itself most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in these territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries, results which cannot fail to be auspicious. The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The vast expenditure incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude, and certainly unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field demand your best reflections as to the best mode of providing necessary revenue without injury to business, and with the least possible burden upon labor. The suspension of specie payment, by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States Notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of an uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchange. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view.

Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation.

Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to the *best* and *surest* guard against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether circulation of United States, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for wants of the people can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there then any other mode in which the necessary provisions for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of Banking Associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes, on the security of U. S. Bonds deposited in the Treasury.—There notes, prepared under the supervision proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security.

The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds which the adoption of the proposed system create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure of considerable weight, in my judgment, that it would reconcile as far as possible all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were $583,885,247 05 of which sum $49,056,397 62 were derived from customs; $1,795,331 73, from the direct tax; from public lands, $152,203-77; from miscellaneous sources, $931,-787 64, from loans in all forms, $529,-692,460 50. The remainder, $2,257,-065 80, was the balance from last year.

EXPENDITURES.

The disbursements during the same period were: For Congressional, Executive and Judicial purpose, $5,939,-009 29, for foreign intercourse, $1,339,-710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, $14,129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department $3,102,985 52; under the War Department, $394,368,407 36; under the Navy Department, $42,674,569 69; for interest on the public debt, $13,-190,324 45, and for the payment of the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan and redemptions, $96,096,922 09; making an aggregate of $570,841,700 25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81. It should be observed that the sum of $96,076,922 00, expended for reimbursement and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted from both the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual recepts for the year $187,788,324 97, and the expenditures $474,744,788 16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

NAVY AND WAR REPORTS.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These reports though lengthy, are certainly nothing more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through these Departments. Nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1862, amounted to $8,349,-296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the Sates of the Union for three quarters of that year, notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seceded States during the last fiscal year. The increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,354 13, showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding years; about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1861.—The deficiency in the department for the previous year was $4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced $2,112,814 57. These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to a casual review of the expenditures in that Department, in the interest of economy.—The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved.

The Postmaster General also opened a correspondence through the Department of State with foreign governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives, for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General, in his report, respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefits of the postal service.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands:—"The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were $137,476 26, a sum much less than the expense of our land system during the same period. The Homestead Law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the general land office, and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market.

The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the scales of the public lands, and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently were not really co-incident at the beginning points. The Treasury report including a considerable sum now, which had previously been reported from the Interior; sufficiently large as to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at every points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas, renouncing the allegiance to the United State, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The chief of the Cherokees has visited the city of Washington for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents; and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection, which their treaty stipulations required. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlements in their vicinity, with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately, men, woman and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and, there, no means of defense had been provided. It is estimated that not less eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, may not be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau, from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioners of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especially consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

MILITARY ROADS.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific railroad, and thus suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and and Illinois as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region, hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I propose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal and improving the Illinois River is presented in the report of Colonel Webster to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the department of agriculture of the United States to be organized. The commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months the department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promise to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States; also that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information, in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science, now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize, at no distant day, all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation." A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws.—The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever. It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and production are of advantage in the age of one people, whatever they might have been in former ages! Steam and telegraphs in intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

In the Inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which therefore, I beg to repeat: "One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before.—The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered would not be surrendered at all by the others.

Physically speaking, we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassible wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it impossible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

NO NATURAL LINE OF DIVISION.

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a natural boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth, without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment, as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the seceding section the fugitive slave clauses along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from. While I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

TERRITORIAL MAGNITUDE.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region bounded east by the Alleghenies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, south by the line along which the culture of cotton and corn meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the territories of Dakotah, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States, certainly more than one million of square miles. Once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources in the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world.

FOREIGN OUTLETS.

Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and a large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented; and yet this region has no sea coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New York; to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is hereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations, and this is true whenever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it South of Kentucky, or North of Ohio, and still the truth remains, that none south of it can trade to any part or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them.

These outlets east, west and south are indispensable to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best, is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to the people and to their successors forever. True to themselves they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They too and each of them have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary.—Our national strife sprung not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would multiply and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union and abhors separation. In fact it would ere long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to passing generations of men, and it cannot without convulsion be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH SLAVERY

In this view I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:

COMPENSATION.

Article—Every State wherein slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same at any time or times before the first of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit:—The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of —— for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States; said bonds to be delivered to such State by installments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or one time within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid and afterwards. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States, and the bonds so received or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

Article—All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom, by the chances of war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them at the same rates as provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

Article—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

WANT OF HARMONY.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length.—Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed, without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly—and without compensation, some abolish it gradually and with compensation, some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us, and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves, by mutual concession we should harmonize and act together.—This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. As to the first article, the main points are:

EMANCIPATION TO BE GRADUAL.

First, the emancipation; secondly, the length of time for consummating (thirty-seven years;) and thirdly, the compensation. The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement. In fact, from the necessity of any derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure, will have passed away before its consummation. They never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves.—But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation, in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free forever.

The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive, will

object, yet that the measure is both just and economical is certain.

SACRIFICE AT COMMON CHARGE.

The liberation of slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired, by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true, for having been often said, that the people of the South are no more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North, and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use—all of us use—cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If then for a common object this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means better than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it.

THE PLAN PRACTICABLE.

Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted by even some of the Slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done.—If so, the measure would save money and in that view would be prudent and economical. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing. But it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one, and it is easier to pay any sum, when we are able, than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires them at once—the aggregate sum necessary for compensating emancipation of course would be large, but it would require no ready cash, nor the bonds even any faster than the emancipation progresses.

INCREASING POPULATION.

This might not and probably would not close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have 100,000,000 of people to share the burden, instead of 31,000,000 as now, and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after the period as rapidly as before, because our Territories will not have become full. I do not state this in considerately the same ratio.—At the increase which we have maintained on an average from our National Census in 1790 until that of 1860 we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415 and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad national homestead, is as an ample resource. Were our territory limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated, and instead of receiving the foreign born as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away, but such is not our condition.

VASTNESS OF TERRITORY.

We have two millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. Europe has three millions eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the present, as to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union.

Several of our States are above the average European population of seventy-three and a third to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, New York and New Jersey each 80, also two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

RATIO OF INCREASE.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows.

1790— 3,929,827.
1800— 5,305,937; 35.02 per ct. ratio of increase.
1810— 7,239,814; 36.45 " " "
1820— 9,638,131; 33.31 " " "
1830—12,866,020; 33.49 " " "
1841—17,069,453; 32.67 " " "
1850—23,191,876; 35.87 " " "
1860—31,443,790; 35.58 " " "

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either 2 per cent. below or 2 per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following result: 1870, 42,323,372; 1880, 56,966,216; 1890, 76,677,872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,680,914.

CAPACITY TO SUPPORT POPULATION.

These figures show that our country may be as prosperous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925, our territory, at 73 1-3 persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this too, if we do not, ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession breeding lesser ones indefinitely, would retard population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious. The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country.—With this we should pay all that emancipation would cost together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it.

THE COST OF THE PLAN.

If we had allowed our old national debt to run at six per cent per annum, simple interest, from the end of our revolutionary struggle till to-day, without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than six per cent. and has grown faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation, so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates upon its debt.—This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number an hundred millions. What by a different policy we would have to pay now, when the number is only thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than will a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan.

COLONIZATION.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them doubtless in the property sense belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such. The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or on the other, in so much as it comes to nothing unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported and the American voters, through their representatives of Congress.

I cannot make it better known than it already is that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the colored persons remaining in the country which is not largely imaginary, if not somewhat malicious. It is insisted that deportation should probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it.

DEPORTATION.

When deportation even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborers out of the country, and precisely so much you increase the demand for and wages of white labor.

But it is decided that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven?

Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers. Logically there is neither more nor less of it.—Emancipation even without their presence, would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere arguments, that time is surely not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

COMPARISON OF THE RACE.

There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware and Maryland, are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, yet in its frequent petitions to Congress I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run, unless there be something to run from. Heretofore, colored people, to some extent, have fled North from bondage, and now perhaps, from both bondage and destitution, but, if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least until new laborers can be procured, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labor for the wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race.

THE WAR TO BE PUSHED IN ANY EVENT.

This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved, and in any event cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them?—Again as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people Northward because of the abolishment of slavery in the District last spring.—What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District is from the census of 1860 having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here. The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war, nor proceedings under the proclamation of of Sept. 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan the recommendation that Congress provides by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed.—Such would only be an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means, not in conclusion of, but additional to all others, for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union.—The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely—very likely—that it would cost no blood at all.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONCURRENCE.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards, three-fourths of the States.—The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union for ever. I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the National authority and National Prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely?

Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not "can any of us imagine better," but "can we all do better." Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthral ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

IN CONCLUSION.

Fellow-citizens—We cannot escape history.

We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves.

No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation.

We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union. The world knows, we do know, how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth.

Other means may succeed. This could not fail.

The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Washington, Dec. 1, 1862.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 5.—To-morrow General Viele, as military Governor, will issue a proclamation and a writ of election for a member of Congress from this district, comprising the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond and Isle of Wight, with the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. A large vote will be polled, as the residents are anxious to save their slave property from the effects of the President's proclamation, by conforming with its requirements. It is known that Hon. Jos. Segar has succeeded in having his district the counties of Northampton, Accomac, Charles City, Elizabeth City and Warwick exempted by the President from the effect of his late proclamation

SUMMING UP—The Knoxville *Register* thus sums up the merits of the controversy between Old Buck and Old Fuss and Feathers.

Ex-President Buchanan has published elaborate defense against the charges of inefficiency preferred against him by General Scott. It possesses little interest, save that either he or Scott has lied, and nobody in the world cares which. Both are miserable old dotards. Nothing remains of "Old Buck" but his cock eyed knavery and of Scott, but his vanity and egotism. Their vices live—their virtues have rotted.

BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Dec. 10th, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor

S. M. Pettengill & Co., *No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., & 6 State st., Boston,* are our Agents for the Argus in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

TO OUR PATRONS.

We make an earnest appeal to those of our subscribers who are in arrears for their paper, to come and pay up. Now is the time. By so doing you can save *Fifty Cents*, as after the 1st of January we will charge all who have paid us nothing yet, Two Dollars.

After the 1st of January, 1863, we will also raise the price of advertising. We are compelled to do this on account of the advance in paper. Paper that we paid $5,00 for last summer now costs us nearly $8,00. Our advertising rates will be as follows:

1 square, first insertion	$0 75
Each subsequent insertion	0 25
Administrator's and Ex'rs Notices	2 00

The *Star* will adopt the above rates of advertising, being compelled to do so from the same cause that we are. Almost all other papers in the country have increased the price of their subscription and advertising.

We daily receive communications from the army, but on account of their great length are unable to publish many of them. Some of them would fill two or three columns of our paper, and if we published them we would have no room for anything else. Let our correspondents in the army be brief, in order to secure the publication of their letters.

We have received for publication a communication from Capt. Charles W. May, of Co. F. 101st Reg. P. V., stating that he is about to resign his position as Captain of said company and giving his reasons for so doing; but owing to the length we are unable to publish. From his statement we believe him entirely justifiable in his course; yet if his resignation is accepted our army will loose one of its bravest and best officers. He has been in a number of battles, and always distinguished himself as a brave and competent officer. He ought to have been promoted to the Coloneley of the regiment.

English Neutrality and Intervention.

Since the commencement of this rebellion against the Government of the United States, we have often been startled by the news from England that that Government was about to interpose their great power to put an end to this war, and acknowledge the Southern Confederacy as one of the nations of the earth. Such an acknowledgment, merely, would perhaps do us no injury; but that acknowledgment carries with it other and very grave considerations. The English government would then say to the United States, you must, if you cannot agree to the right of the Southern States to secede from the Union, cease to make war upon their government and people; for by continuing to coerce, you seriously injure, and in the end will destroy the great interests of Europe. Then, what will be the next step? The only step she could take would be to declare war against us, in case we should fail to comply with her imperious command. Let us for a moment glance at the past history of England's treatment of other nations of the globe, and for our purpose we need not go further back than her Conquest of India. The people of that country were living happily and contented under their own governments. It is true those governments were despotic; but still the people were happy and prosperous. They had little or no intercourse with the nations of Europe, and never did or could in any way offend against England. But their great wealth, prosperity and power excited the cupidity of the English aristocracy and people. Then under various trifling pretexts, war was made upon the various nations of India. Their governments were overthrown, the people of all classes, from the monarch to the lowest of their subjects, stripped of their wealth, and they trampled under the iron heel of English despotism. The sufferings of the people, and of the descendants of the former rulers of the nations, become so intolerable under the oppressive government of their conquerer, and the hired and miserable tools reduced to absolute want and misery, by the mean and selfish policy of the proud and unfeeling English aristocracy, they arose, with all the strength that remained to recover their rights and to drive their inhuman masters from their country. The efforts of a people to be free were mighty, and almost successful. But they labored under disadvantages which were so great they could not overcome them. They had no organized armies but such as were under under the entire control of the British Government and the East India Company. They had no navy. They had no government, for their native princes were here held in bondage. They had no wealth, for it was all swept into the coffers of the English nobles; and merchant princes had grown rich and powerful upon the wealth of India. Thus they had to contend with a powerful nation, without any of the means necessary for that purpose. The British lion was aroused and indignant that a people from whose oppression they derived all the great wealth, and whom they had robbed of all that was their right. The engines of the most malignant cruelty were put into operation. Their cities were destroyed; their people hunted down, and in every way, and by the *most* cruel and unheard of tortures, put to death.—Yet with all the horror of the wars of England against a people whose only offence was that they claimed and asserted the right to govern themselves, she boasts of her justice and humanity and moderation. We would ask, in what has she shown that she has treated India in any other way than with gross injustice, cruelty and illiberality? She has never shown, in the slightest degree, favor or kindness. What right has England to India? They will answer: the right of Conquest. Surely that right was not granted to them. And if the people endeavored to cast off the yoke of bondage under which they had so long groaned, the English Government and people should have been generous enough at least to respected their motives, and treated them as human beings.

Let us, for a moment, turn to their course in relation to Ireland. Never, upon the face of the earth has there been found an instance of more flagrant injustice than the manner in which the brave, noble and generous hearted Irish have been treated by their more powerful neighbor. The Irish people, it must be admitted, are superior to the English in everything that constitutes true manhood; yet the cold-hearted and selfish policy of England induced her to grasp with her accustomed greediness and rapacity, that once peaceful and happy island, and, by the power of her arms, coerce the people to submit to her despotic sway. And how has England treated the Irish and the Conquest? We answer in the most barbarous manner. Everything which an Irishman held dear and sacred has been forcibly taken from him, and it [illegible] against their haughty oppressors, they feel with ten-fold weight the power of English vengeance. But Ireland is weak and England can of course see no right she can have to their Parliament, or any of the machinery of self-government. Thus it always is with England; whenever, she finds, upon the globe, a people, or nation, who have no means of protecting themselves against the more powerful, she finds some reason or excuse for pouncing upon them, and appropriating all, whether public or private, to their own use. Why do we wonder at her greatness and her power, when we consider that she has become so by the spoils of conquered nations, by her barbarous and cruel treatment of all who are so unfortunate as to come under her dominion. There are numerous instances of the ungenerous and cruel interference of England in the affairs of other nations, to which we will again recur in a future number.

We now come down to our own country and nation, with the history of which most of our readers are familiar.

After the discovery of this Continent, a great and mighty event with which England had nothing to do, her people sent off Colonies to take possession of the country, which by the right of discovery (if such discovery gave a right to any) belonged to other and their more liberal and enterprising nations; but the English Government and English nobles, from year to year, threw obstacles in the way of private enterprise, and claimed the whole for their own benefit and advantage, against their down-trodden people, who had sought a home in the New World, where they had hopes of being free from the oppression under which they were suffering, and so continued to act until their oppression became so intolerable that a people, determined to be free, threw off the yoke.

This subject is full of matters of great importance, and should be gravely considered, for ere long we may find it necessary to hold our ancient enemy to account for wrongs and injuries suffered at her hands in our present struggle. We shall, therefore, close at present, and pursue the subject in our next number.

Gen. Milroy has suppressed the Wheeling *Press* within the limits of his command, because of its treasonable course.

The President's Message.

We lay before our readers this week the President's Message in full. It is a document worthy of the attention, and will command the respect of every intelligent reader—clear, full and comprehensive in its details, embracing every subject that interests and absorbs the attention of the American people. No President of the Republic ever had before so many and perplexing questions to decide, and certainly no one has ever acquitted himself more ably. The plain practical common sense, the honesty and integrity of purpose pervading every line, together with the keen logic, forcible deductions and conclusions, adapted alike to the wants of the present and the future, stamps its author as one of the purest and greatest of living Statesmen. We cannot, in the limits of a short article, refer to more than two or three subjects treated, and ask our readers to examine and weigh each and every part of the Message for themselves.

Our relation with foreign Powers seems to be more satisfactory than was anticipated. The ability with which our foreign correspondence has been conducted, reflects great credit both upon the Secretary of State and the President. The precarious and unsettled condition of our finances is treated at length. It is proposed to establish a uniform currency by Banking Associations, organized by Act of Congress, and under control of the General Government. By this means a uniform currency would be established, and secured by United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. The present Banking system is ruinous in the extreme. We have a Bank in almost every town, with a small capital and large circulation.—The consequence is, on the approach of a financial difficulty, they must suspend or break. Every few days some Bank is declared worthless, and thousands of dollars, in the hands of the people, lost. The large variety and description of notes in circulation, would be remedied, and consequently the amount of spurious and counterfeit bills greatly diminished.—Banks are now established and controlled by State Legislatures. If we desire to travel beyond the limits of our State it frequently becomes necessary to change our money for that in circulation there, and so on from State to State. Sometimes even in the bounds of our own State, money is refused except of Banks in the vicinity. This evil can only be remedied by the measure proposed. The President in his Message further proves that specie will be brought into circulation in this way. We bespeak for this part of the Message careful perusal, believing the system proposed just adapted to our wants.

The President takes up the question of disunion and shows conclusively, from the Geography of the country, that disunion is impossible. No line of demarkation can be drawn. Nature designed us for one nation. Our sea coasts, rivers, valleys and mountain ranges, all point significantly to this fact.

The most important provision in the Message, both from the end sought to be accomplished, and the benefits derived, is the amendments proposed to the Constitution. Slavery is acknowledged by all to be the cause of our difficulty. We ask, then, is there any way by which the war can be successfully terminated and the cause remain? To cure an evil is it not necessary to remove the cause? Would not like disastrous results follow from time to time, unless the bone of contention was removed? The President does not propose to violate the constitution, but guards it with a jealous care. He proposes to leave the matter to the people of the States, allowing them to act voluntarily. If they agree to abolish Slavery we guarantee them compensation. What could be more just or constitutional? The compensation allowed would be a heavy tax on the Government; but compare it with the expenses of this war (looking now to a united prosperous country) and it is insignificant.—It is further shown that the cry on the part of the North of amalgamation or expatriation is groundless. The slaves leave the South now because they cannot enjoy freedom there. Make them free, and no inducement would be sufficient to entice them North. The President's policy is the only constitutional one that could be adopted, and the only one that will insure a permanent peace. Equitable and just to all parties in its provisions, it will yet be found that this product of an honest an far-seeing Statesman is the only palladium of our hope on the troubled sea on which we are cast. Read and ponder well.

Somebody has written a book on "The art of making people happy without money." We are, just at present, in a most excellent condition to be experimented upon.

Petitions for the Pardon of Sheets.

We have been surprised to learn that petitions are, and have been for some days, in circulation for the purpose of procuring the names of persons in this county, and the adjoining county of Columbiana, in the State of Ohio, asking the Governor to pardon Eli F. Sheets, now in our jail, under sentence of death, for the murder of John Ansley, who was one of our best and most upright and unoffending citizens.

And what is still more surprising, and to be condemned without measure is the fact that persons in this county, and even in this immediate neighborhood, have in one way and another been induced to sign such petitions.

It is and has been universally admitted that Sheets had a full, fair and impartial trial. The Court gave to the counsel employed in his defence every indulgence and every latitude in behalf of their unfortunate [illegible] that could be resorted to, [illegible] perhaps even more than the [illegible] rules of evidence might be [illegible] by some to allow. Yet with all these allowances in favor of the [illegible] defence was so full, so [illegible] so undoubtedly conclusive [illegible] pointed out and fixed with certainty to the author of the horrible crime [illegible] could [illegible] Sheets; and the jury [illegible] found him *guilty of murder* [illegible] *degree.*

Notwithstanding this [illegible]

[illegible]

murder of John Ansley.

NASHVILLE, December 7.—I [illegible] just learned that a battle has [illegible] place on our outpost line, between [illegible] advanced force and rebel troops [illegible] General John Morgan, the [illegible] guerrilla leader.

The fight took place at Hartsville this morning. Colonel Moore's brigade was repulsed several times [illegible] the enemy and finally captured.

Our troops made desperate resistance, but were finally forced to succumb.

Our loss in killed and wounded [illegible] estimated at sixty, may be more. Our killed and wounded were left upon the battle-field.

Morgan attacked General Fry [illegible] afternoon at Gallatin, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

General Fry has been [illegible] and [illegible] now following closely.

General Buell and staff [illegible] this morning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

Charleston, Va., Nov. 28.—Maj. M'Lean, A. A. G.: Col. Paxton, Second Virginia Cavalry, [illegible] by the 11th Ohio regiment [illegible] made an attack on a part of the [illegible] near Cold Knob, Greenbrier county, on the 26th. It was a [illegible] prise. We captured two commissioned officers, one hundred and [illegible] non-commissioned officers and privates, one hundred horses, [illegible] stands of arms. Four [illegible] camp equippage of a [illegible] wagons, equippage, and a part of [illegible] arms were destroyed by Colonel Paxton. There was no loss on our side.

On the day before a small scouting party of the 8th Virginia infantry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry in Logan county, [illegible] outnumbered and [illegible] without serious loss.

J. D. COX, Maj. Gen.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, ... 10th, of Typhoid Fever, Mr. ... A. GIVEN, of Cedar County, ... formerly of Beaver Co., Pa., in ... 25th year of his age.

The deceased was a member of the ... Regt. Iowa Vol. Though he ... not fall by the traitor's hand, but ... disease, before he reached the battlefield or struck a single blow for ... cause he had espoused, yet he died for his country—a willing patriot ... heart, a soldier worthy of a place ... the memory of a grateful people. About five weeks previous to his death, he bade farewell to his wife ... little son, and started with his regiment South. Arriving at Keokuk ... was unable to proceed farther, and ... left in the hospital. No apprehensions were entertained of his disease proving fatal, until it was too late ... his friends to go to him; and thus ... from home, among strangers, with ... loved one nigh, to soothe him in ... long weary house of suffering, to ... his burning brow, or place the ... draught to his parched lips, ... spirit passed away—we trust to ... brighter, happier scenes, far from the ... of war and strife.

He was, for several years, a regular ... consistent member of the church ... his daily life exemplified the religion of Christ. He was a kind, affectionate son and brother, a devoted husband, and tender father; but the ... his friends have sustained, is, we ... his eternal gain.

Thus, by this wicked rebellion, has another name been added to the long ... of noble men who have sealed the testimony of their devotion to country with their lives. Another deeply attached and intelligent wife has been bereft of her best earthly friend; and ... little son, too young to fully realize ...; or quite understand why "Pa can ... ever come home again," is deprived ... his earthly protection.

And still the heart's deep earnest ... is "O Lord! how long," how long ... shall this cruel war continue to send ... weeping and anguish through the ...? How long shall this anxious ... less care for loved ones far away ... scenes of strife and carnage, continue to bear down to the silence of ... grave, fond parents, wives, and ...? How long ere the sweet ... of peace, on pinions of love, ... be wafted from shore to shore, ... the glorious anthem of Liberty, ... from mountain to valley, from ... northern coast to the sunny shores ... the South?

ORPHANS' HOME BURNT.—We learn from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, that the Orphans' Farm School at Zelienople, Butler county, under the care of Rev. W. A. Passavant, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The children were mercifully saved; ... the large buildings, costing $25,000, with most of the furniture, provisions, ... &c., was totally consumed.—Mr. Passavant has devoted years ... unceasing labor to bring it to the ... of efficiency which it has reached ... enjoyed, and its destruction will ... a heavy blow to the poor ... children under his care.

... labor for the good of all," is ... [illegible] ... J. C. Ayer & Co. to ... of ... [illegible] ... Doctor's skill ... made available by his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills to ... only in this country but in ... countries where civilization and ... While admire ... liberality and taste of those gentlemen in such a donation ... we will remind ... of the hallowing influence ... spreads over the whole community that hears them. They are ... in the country, and their influence ... little known, but ask ... home in Germany, France, England, ... whether the ... on Trinity Church does not make his heart leap into his mouth, and his eyes swim in the recollection it brings of the solemn ... his childhood, his boyhood, aye, and his manhood loved to hear at the ... approach of evening in his native land.

We wish our generous townsmen from God has blessed with means ... consider whether we too cannot add this one more attraction to make our children and ourselves love ... stronger and longer the ... we call our home. [Madison ... Banner.]

Beaver County, ss:

In the Orphans' Court, in and for Beaver County, before the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President, and his Associate Judges of said Court. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of George Cain, deceased.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To Daniel M'Callister and Esther his wife, in right of said Esther; Wm. B. M'Elhany ... Hannah his wife, in right of said Hannah; ... and Mary Cain and heirs of James F. ... who died prior to the said intestate, to Margaret married to James M'Culloch; ... married to James F. Johnston; Agnes ... to Thos. Barns; George, Elijah and ..., the last two being minors over 14, ... of whom reside in Beaver county; ex... who resides in Galia co., O., and ... interested, Greeting. You and each ... are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of our said Court at ..., at an Orphan's Court, to be held on the ... Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said George Cain, dec'd, situate in Independence tp. in said county, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest ... awarded by our said Court, and returned by the Sheriff of said county to September Term, 1862, and ... said to contain, as follows: ... acres 71 perches, and valued at 11.33 per acre, and in the event of non-acceptance show cause why the same should not be sold. Herein fail not.

Witness the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President of said Court, at Beaver, this 12th day of Nov. 1862. [dec10] A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D. ... J. M. CUMMINS, M. D.

C. P. Cummins & Son,

OFFER their professional services as Physicians and Surgeons, to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. They can always be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of C. P. Cummins, M. D.

Dec5'62.

Beaver County, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for said County, before the Hon. Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Henry Toy, late of North Sewickly township, said county, deceased.

Now, to wit: Nov. 12, 1862, on motion the Court grant an alias Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: Mary Toy; (widow); Melissa, intermarried with Stanley W. Freed, of Beaver co.; James Toy, (dead) leaving a widow Caroline, and children John, Henry and James, Beaver co.—John who resides in Washington county: Henry who resides in Illinois; William, Ephraim, Hannah, Mary and Eliza, who is dead, leaving a daughter, Nancy Jones, who are minors above 14 years, all reside in Beaver co.; John Toy, who resides in Washington co.; Ephraim Toy, who resides in Indiana; Nancy Jones, daughter of Eliza Jones, daughter of said dec'd., (now dead) leaving a husband and child. Nancy who resides in Missouri, Henry Toy who resides in Illinois; Hannah Sears married to Ephraim Sears, who resides in Missouri; Ephraim, who resides in Indiana; William Toy, who resides in Beaver county; Castor, intermarried to Benjamin Caster, who resides in Indiana—and all others interested, to shew cause, if any they have, why an Inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased, should not be awarded, at an Orphans' Court to be held on the third Monday of January next.

A true copy of Rule.

Attest: A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

dec10.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell at private sale his valuable farm, situate in Brighton tp., Beaver co., Pa., about 3 miles west of Beaver, on the State road leading from Beaver to New Lisbon, now in the possession of John Hayes, containing about 80 ACRES, about ... of which are cleared, upon which are erected a comfortable FRAME HOUSE and out-buildings. It is well watered, and will be sold on easy terms to suit purchasers. ... possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living 4 miles of said farm, near Fairview, in Ohio township.

dec10 ANDREW M'GAFFICK.

List of Causes

FOR ADJOURNED COURT, 3D MONDAY JANUARY, 1863.

George Hoberd ...	vs Nathan P. Couch,
John D. Dougherty	" Dr. John Winans,
James Duncan	" Jno. M. Ewing et al.
Hiram McBride et al.	" Hugh Anderson,
Same,	" Same,
Black Lawrence Co.	" Selah Chamberlin,
Same	" Same
Same	" Same, et al.
James Kelly	" James M'Eldoff
...	" Same
...	" ...

M. WEYAND, Proth'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ... late of Greene tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY PHILLIS, Pulaski tp., Executor.

dec10

NOTICE.

AARON ..., of the Borough of Beaver, is the only Licensed Auctioneer ... to ... the duties of ... when notified. Any other who attempts to sell at Auction, except ... administrator's sale, does it in violation of law. The penalty is not less than $50.

Beaver, Dec. 10, '62.

CASH FOR HIDES.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for HIDES & CALF-SKINS, delivered at my tannery in ...

JAMES DARRAGH.

JAMES S. RUTAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BEAVER, PENN'A.

Office in the Court House.

ALL claims against the Government for back pay, bounty and pensions, prosecuted to collection with the least possible delay. dec22

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Court has appointed Azariah Wynn, John Wilson, and ... Dawson, Commissioners, ... the propriety of constituting the Boro' of Georgetown, in Greene tp., into an Independent Election District, separate and apart from said Township, and to report the number of voters in said Borough. Said Commissioners will meet to perform the duties of their appointment, in said Borough on Friday, the ... day of December, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

AZARIAH WYNN.

Beaver, Dec. 3, '62.

TIME TABLE.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8:10 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh	9:20 A. M.
2:52 P. M.	" "	4:10 P. M.
7:22 P. M.	" "	8:45 P. M.

Going West—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

... A. M.	Arrives at Beaver	8:10 A. M.
... P. M.	Rochester	3:30 P. M.
... P. M.	"	3:35 P. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Pres't.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	6:55 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
2d Brigh'n	12:35 P. M.	2:50 P. M.
Mail,	2:15 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
1st Express,	3:40 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
2d Express,	1:05 A. M.	2:30 A. M.

Going West.

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:30 A. M.	11:23 A. M.
2d Brigh'n	4:25 P. M.	6:05 P. M.
Mail,	8:00 A. M.	9:25 A. M.
1st Express,	1:50 A. M.	3:05 A. M.
2d Express,	1:40 P. M.	2:55 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt. E. D.

KOLLOCK'S
Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

mar26

GOOD Crushed and Brown Sugars for sale at the Drug Store of

oc22. C. P. CUMMINS.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1862.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

Premiums Received from November 1, 1861, to October 31, 1862:

On Marine and Inland Risks	$226,368 81	
On Fire Risks	99,321 30	
		$325,690 11
Premiums on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1861		198,908 05
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, '61, to Oct. 31, '62;		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$218,142 82	
On Fire Risks	100,000 25	
		$318,143 07
Int. for same period; Salvages, &c.		58,715 20
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navig'n losses	$88,885 69	
Fire losses	28,340 64	
Return premiums	31,765 34	
Re-Insurances	18,446 75	
Agency Charges	14,427 09	
Adv., Print'g, &c.	2,211 52	
Taxes	6,550 48	
Expenses, Salaries, Rents, &c.	26,296 91	
		$213,804 42
Surplus,		$463,053 85

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,

November 1, 1862.

$100,000	U. S. 5 per ct. loan	$93,000 00
20,000	" 6 " "	20,750 00
50,000	" 6 " Treasury Notes	41,210 00
25,000	" 7 3-10 per cent Treasury Notes	26,000 00
100,000	S. of Pa. 5 pr ct. loan	95,330 00
54,000	" " 6 " "	57,130 00
123,050	Phila. city 6 " "	126,083 00
30,000	S of Tenn. 5 " "	12,000 00
20,000	Pa. R. R. 1st Morgage 6 per cent bonds	22,800 00
50,000	Pa. R. R. 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	53,375 00
5,000	Pa. R. R. 100 Shares Stock	5,500 00
15,000	Germantown Gas Co. 300 shares of stock, principal and inst. guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,000 00
112,700	Loans on bond and mortgage, amply secured	112,700 00
Par 568,...	Market Value, $588,178 00	
	Cost, 666,789 62	
Real estate		51,383 35
Bills receivable for Insurances made		91,232 78
Balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company		36,911 55
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance & other Companies, $10,803, estimated value		4,518 00
Cash on deposit with U. States Government subject to ten days call	85,000 00	
Cash on deposit in Banks	23,727 91	
Cash in Drawer	260 71	
		109,068 68
		$976,212 76

NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the first December proximo.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1862, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the first December proximo.

They have ordered also that the remaining outstanding SCRIP of the Company of the issues of the years prior to 1858, be redeemed in cash on and after February 2, 1863, from which date all interest thereon shall cease.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, William Eyre, Jr., Jas. C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Dr. R. M. Huston, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Charles Kelly, Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Peniston, Henry Sloan, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Spencer M'Ilvaine, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, John B. Semple, Pitts. D. T. Morgan, Pitts. A. B. Berger, Pitts.

THOMAS C. HAND, *Pres't.*

JOHN C. DAVIS *Vice Pres't.*

HENRY LYLBURN, Sec'y.

HENRY HOOPES,
Agent,
NEW BRIGHTON PA.

Quarterly Statement

OF THE BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, Nov. 5, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Bills and Notes discounted, active	$35,438 55
Same under protest	100 00
Loan to Commonwealth	5,000 00
Due from Banks	17,809 44
Notes and Checks of other Banks and Treasury Notes	34,944 40
Coin in Vault	13,740 20
Furniture and Office Fixtures	1,958 95
Protest account	1 41
Total	$128,968 95

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$56,550 00
Notes in Circulation	3,455 00
Due Depositors	66,412 51
Profits and Earnings	56 69
Dividends unpaid	2,494 75
Total	$128,968 95

BEAVER COUNTY ss: Before me, a notary public, in and for said County, came Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank of Beaver County, who being duly affirmed according to law, deposeth that the above statement is correct and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 5th day of Nov, 1862. H. B. BEISEL, J. P.

Sam'l E. Walton vs. Jos. T. Pugh, Ex'r of last will and testam't of John Pugh, dec'd.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, Vend. Exp. No. 39 of September Term, 1852.
Jno. Walton vs. Jos. T. Pugh, Ex'r of last will and testam't of John Pugh, dec'd.	Vend. Exp, No. 31 of Sept. Term, 1862.

(SEAL) Oct. 18, 1862, on petition of Sheriff Roberts, the Court appoint J. S. Rutan, Esq., Auditor to distribute proceeds of sale, in the above cases, among the various lien creditors.

Extract from the Record.

Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will attend to the duties of above appointment at the Clerk's Office, in Beaver, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when parties in interest will be duly heard. J. S. RUTAN,

nov.19,'62. Auditor.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors, of Independent School District of Borough Township, Beaver County Pa., desire to employ two Male and three Female teachers for the Schools of said District. Term to commence about the first of December next, and continue four months. The County Superintendent will attend at the Court House in Beaver, on THURSDAY Nov. 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants, when and where all persons intending to apply for situations are requested to attend, and present there applications to the Board of Directors, who will be present.

By order of the Board.

HENRY HICE, Sec'y.

SCOTT HOUSE,
B. D. MARKER, Prop'r,

Cor. Irwin St. & Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE "SCOTT HOUSE" is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the Iron City, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to maintain its well earned reputation. Its location, is convenient to the Bridges and Railroad stations specially commends it to the traveling public.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M'CONNELL & DARRAGHS, Fallston, engaged in the Foundry and Machine Business, was duly dissolved on the 3d day of June, 1862. The books of the late firm will be settled by M. Darragh & Co., at their office in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., where they will continue said business in all its branches. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle immediately. DAVID M'CONNELL, MATTISON DARRAGH,

Fallston je10,'62* S. H. DARRAGH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of HENRY REED, late of Hopewell Township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA REED,
THOMAS REED,
Administrators.

sep17

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEO. BOSWELL, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BOSWELL,
BEN'J BEDISON,
Executors.

June 25, 1862.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on estate of Joseph McCready, Sr., dec'd, late of Greene tp., Beaver county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES McCREADY,

oc22. Executor.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR,

remaining in the Post office at Beaver C. H. Pa., Nov. 15th, 1862.

Aikin Thomas	Graham Wm
Conkle Margt J	Miller James, 2
Colman John	M'Clurg Jos
Champion Sarah	Porter Elizabeth
Davis Jo...	Ross Mary J
Dick Sarah	Sutherland Rich'd
Davis S A	Witchey Alex. 2
Elliott John M	Wilson Mrs Virginia
Fisher Wm C	

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

Office Hours: From 7 A. M. till 6 P. M.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.
Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governess.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION of Young Ladies. Special care given in the Primary and Preparatory Departments.

All expenses except Tuition and Washing, per term of fourteen weeks ... $38 00

Tuition from $3 50 to $8 00.

No efforts spared to make the school worthy of the confidence of its patrons.

Send for a Catalogue.

The next term commences Dec. 9th, '62.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received up to the 20th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Beaver County Poor and House of Employment, by the Directors, for a Steward, to take charge of said institution on the 1st day of April, 1863, for the ensuing year.

By order of Board of Directors.

JAMES BRITTAIN,

nov26 Steward

Public Sale.

THE undersigned will offer, at public sale at his residence in Beaver, on the *9th day of December*, 1862,

Tables, Chairs, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too tedious to mention. Also, all the tools, &c., necessary for the establishment of a Brewery.

nov26 ANTHONY VILLINGER.

"The Union,"
Arch Street above Third,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upton S. Newcomer, Prop'r.

THIS Hotel is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the Travelling Public.

TERMS, $1.50 PER DAY.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in New Sewickley tp., Beaver co., Pa., on the 6th of October, 1862, a red cow, with a white face, about 6 years old; she had a bell on, and two or three slits in the ear; no other marks visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

oc22:3t. A. P. SMITH.

Notice

IS hereby given that I have been appointed as Surgeon by the Pension Department, to examine wounded and invalid Soldiers, discharged from the service; that my authority extends to any County, State or Territory, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties.

GEORGE McCOOK, M. D.

Oct.15—4t. Examining Surgeon.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy16,'62. EPH'M. SMITH

PEN-KNIVES, Scissors, Gum Hair Pins, Purses, Port Monaies, Needles, Tweezers, Pencil-sharpeners, Spool Cotton, Thread, Pins, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of

oc22. DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

WHITE LEAD, at HENRY'S.

600,000
MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS
TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick,

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

"Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

140 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PERCENT PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c. &c. in the country; and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the *Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.*

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

Estate of David Minis, Jr., M.D., Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., of the county of Beaver, upon the estate of DAVID MINIS, JR. M. D., dec'd, late of Borough tp., in said county, to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, in said county. Debtors will make payment, and creditors present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned.

DANIEL AGNEW,
April 12. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of MICHAEL RAMBO, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JACOB FRONK,
sep24. Administrator.

JAS. C. GRIERSON
WHOLESALE
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Also Dealer in
FLOUR, FEED
AND PRODUCE GENERALLY
No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST.

Opposite the Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A NEW
AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION
OF THE
MISTAKES OF ED[illegible]

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.

12 MO., muslin, price 50 cents, paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Pleas address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth street, Phil'a. Pa.

mar26.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of SAM'L WILSON, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. M. KERR, Raccoon tp.,
Dec. 3, 1862. Administrator.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND!
ALWAYS READY.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salves will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

it stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightly wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized the most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGHS, and SUFFOCATING HOARSNESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH Therefore we say to the whole army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in Camp,

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, SORES and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS AND OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle-field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

$30. Employment. $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

Manufacturing Company.

WE WILL GIVE A COMMISSION of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars, address with stamp,

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't,

For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Michigan. July 2, 1862.

Beaver Hotel,
JOSEPH HALL, Proprietor,
Beaver, Pa.

HAVING thoroughly fitted up this house he is now prepared to accommodate his friends, and the public generally, in the most satisfactory manner. [may22

"The Howe Sewing Machine,"

SOLD BY

A. M. M'GREGOR,

CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STS.

PITTSBURG, PENN'A,

NEEDS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. [ap22—6m.

A. R. THOMSON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office corner of Third street and the Diamond,
BEAVER, PA.

may 21.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARBON OIL,
ROCHESTER,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap2

JOHN B. WILLIAMS,
BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER.

Shop one door east of Pendley's Hotel,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,
ADAM JOHNSON, PRO'R.
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

FRUIT JARS & CANS,
CORKS,
SEALING WAX,
ROSIN,
CANARY SEED, &c., at
HENRY'S.

WANTED—10,000 Bushels of Wheat,

5,000 "	Rye,
5,000 "	Barley,
5,000 "	Oats.

Delivered in Pittsburg, for which I am authorized to pay the highest prices. Address,

J. W. CRAFT.

No. 384, Liberty Street Pittsburg.

sep17 3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JOHN COURTNEY, late of the borough of Darlington, Beaver County, Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN T. COURTNEY, Darlington,
nov12 Administrator.

PHOENIX
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME
MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 145 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREET, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1838. ESTABLISHED 1838.

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.

HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

May ...—3 mos.

LIST OF LETTERS UNCALLED FOR,

remaining in the Post Office at Rochester Pa., Nov. 15th, 1862.

Adams J J	Krinder Eliza
Bost M G	Kuhn Isaac
Balden C A	Kimbaly Wm
Brown Mast. Wm	Klibbert Louisa
Cafer Mrs L	Londus Elizabeth
Collins James	Missback Aug
Douglas G S	Packard Zenus
Dosin James P	Pittcord David,
Devin Mary A	Pauly Dr J B
Eakin D	Ramsey G W
Fisher Wm C	Bank Rev J
French Jas W	Smith Mary E
Goaly Lucinda	Smith A
Holmes John	Tam Jos S
Inman Mrs H N	Tinges R C
Ili Jacob	Vance Jenny, 2
Ivery Joanna	Wallace James
Johnston J J	Withroe W A 2
Johnston Anna	Whitehill David, 2

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. TAYLOR, P. M.

A Rare Chance for a Good Investment,

FOR SALE,

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A COUNTRY STORE, in a good Location, with a large run of custom, situate within 15 miles of Pittsburg. Just in time for Fall and Winter Trade. Stock low at present, no unsalable Goods. Terms easy. For a man of limited capital, no better chance could be desired. Store and dwelling house for sale or rent. Address "R. L." Allegheny City, Pa., giving real name, and stating where an interview can be held. Oct.15.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having business with the subscriber will please call with Mr. Robert Tallon, who is duly authorized to attend to all business during my absence. Also all persons having unsettled accounts will call and make settlement as soon as possible. As it has become my duty to leave home for the purpose of serving my country, I hope my customers will still give their patronage as usual, as they will and Mr. Tallon at the shoe shop and my son, James, at the tan-yard.

sept. 1862. JOHN D. STOKES.

Dividend No. 9.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, Nov. 4, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last 6 months, has been declared this day, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on DEMAND. This dividend will be free of the United States Tax, the Bank having assumed the payment of the same to the Government. EDWARD HOOPS,

nov19'62. Cashier.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARIAH A. W. EWAN late of Big Beaver tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. HUGH MARTIN, Darlington tp.,

nov19,'62 Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of A. D. Gilliland, New Brighton, engaged in the business of merchandise, was duly dissolved on the 19th day of April, 1862. The Books will be settled at the store of M. Gilliland. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, will please call and settle immediately, as the Books will be closed without delay.

A. D. GILLILAND,
M. GILLILAND.

New Brighton, May 19, 1862.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid,

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

mar26:1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of testamentary on the estate of THOMAS MOORE, late of Greene township, Beaver County, Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES NELSON, Hanover tp.,
nov5. Administrator.

Stray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Chippewa tp., about the 1st of July, a White Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Aug.21—2m. THOS. M'KINLEY.

Do You Want Employment

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information. Address GEO. EDW'D SEARS.

mar26. 181 William St., N. Y.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Gen. Wilson's Office.
NORTH SIDE OF THE DIAMOND,
BEAVER, PA. [ap30,'62

Kerr's Hotel,
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a
S. KERR, Proprietor.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL and Blood Renovator, the genuine article, for sale at the Drug Store of

oc22. DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A Family and an Agricultural Journal,

DEVOTED TO

CHOICE LITERATURE,

INCLUDING

Poetry, Novelettes, Tales,

AND MORAL AND ENTERTAINING READING GENERALLY.

In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture,

EMBRACING

Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.

In all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.

Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empires and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* will alone be worth the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the Stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public. The labor required in this department is never fully appreciated by the reader. It would be impossible to present the condensed and carefully made-up form in which it appears, a corrected mass of all the most interesting news of the week, without involving much physical labor, tact and judgment.

We annex the *cash terms*, to which we beg leave to call attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

Advance Cash Terms.

One copy, one year, $2; one copy, three years, $5.00; three copies, one year, $5.00; Five Copies, One Year, $8.00; Ten Copies, One Year, $15.00; Twenty Copies, One Year, $28.00.

☞ Subscription not paid within the year, $2.50.

☞ A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered.

☞ No order will receive attention unless accompanied with the cash.

☞ Specimen numbers sent to applicants.

PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, '62.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception of patients, and treatment of the *subject class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement or other nervous and chronic diseases. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our Asylums are to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to their lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed, and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body, will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will once more resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams: all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared, or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton,
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, on the evening of the 24th of April, a small Bay Mare, about 5 years old, shod all around, saddle marks, off hind hough enlarged by a cut or bruise; no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, or otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

june11 '8t JAMES K. CALHOUN.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon and Vanilla, at HENRY'S.

BUGGY WHIPS, only 25 cents, at HENRY'S.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Black and Imperial at HENRY'S.

WILLOW WARE, Lamps, Shades, and Lamp Chimneys, at HENRY'S.

WHITE LEAD at [illegible] HENRY'S.

G[illegible]OOD [illegible]

"VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois*."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch*."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quid pro quo* is fit for treason, and spoils."—*N. Y. Crayon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR

IS ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the Office of Publication, No 113 Nassau-street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Two copies of VANITY FAIR will be sent to one address for.......................$5 00

Five copies.......................12 00

Ten copies.......................20 00

An Extra copy will be allowed to the getter-up of every Club of not less than five copies.

This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS.
Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st.
New-York.

THE

SATURDAY MORNING POST.

The best Family Newspaper in

WESTERN PENN'A.

And the only Democratic Union Sheet in Pittsburg.

ESTABLISHED IN 1804.

It contains all the CURRENT NEWS OF THE DAY, reliable Monetary, Market and Commercial reports and a choice selection of Tales, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Articles, Valuable Statistical Information, Agricultural News, &c.

—ALSO—

The Latest Telegraphic News.

Embracing every important item of News, Foreign and Domestic, Congressional Intelligence, Legislative Proceedings, &c., &c.

Terms, $1 per annum for a Single Copy, or 11 Copies one year for $10.

ADDRESS JAMES P. BARR,
Editor and Proprietor.

Corner Fifth and Wood sts., Pittsburg Pa.

☞ Send your money by mail at my risk.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

School Books and Stationery at Whole sale.

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetics, Pinneo's Grammars, Bibles and Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city. ROBT. S. DAVIS,
Feb18 73 Wood st., Pittsburgh

WM. MILLER, Phil...C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines and Segars,

Nos. 221 & 223, Cor. of Liberty & Irwin sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. [aug6

JESSE JOHNSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND

Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Office and Warehouse, No 287 South 2d stree

Philadelphia.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments aug 28.

J. O. WILSON. S. B. M'ELROY. JAMES FINLAY

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,

54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURG.

Have now their SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Complete. Extra inducements offered to Cash buyers. (mh19.

PITTSBURG WATER CURE.

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address
DR. W. N. HAMBLETON,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sterling House,

No. 107 Second Street

(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET)

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.

BOARDING BY THE MEAL, DAY OR WEEK.

Terms Very Moderate

MILO A. TOWNSEND,

DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Wall Paper,

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES

no6. NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

TOBACCO—Anderson's Fine Cut, Natural Leaf, Grant's, Baltimore Plug, and Cut, at HENRY'S

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. May7.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly, Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions.

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES, THREE FULL SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

New Goods!!

B. S. RANGER,

Bridgewater, Pa.,

HAS just received a large assortment of SPRING GOODS, which will be offered at *PANIC PRICES*.

Amongst his stock can, at all times, be found a variety of

DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
IRON & STEEL, all varieties.
NAILS by the pound or keg.
WHITE LEAD and VARNISH.
LARD, SPERM, LINSEED & CARBON OILS
WINDOW GLASS, all sizes,
QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Bridgewater, May 7, 1862.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER

☞ For particulars, address the Princip
S. B. MERCER, Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of OCTAVIA ALLISON, late of Greene tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement

JAMES ALLISON, Greene, tp.,
aug6 Executor.

Lost Dog.

LOST in Rochester, on the 21st of October, a Black Shepherd Dog, with white rim around his neck, and white tip on the end of his tail; answers to the name of "Ring." Any person finding said dog will be suitably rewarded by leaving him at Johnston's Hotel, near Rochester Depot, or at the residence of the subscriber in New Sewickly tp.

nov12 JOHN GARRARD.

BEAVER DRUG STORE,

Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by the late Dr. Minis.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment will endeavor to keep constantly on hand all articles usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a Physician and Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE, & FOOLS-CAP PAPER.

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope: Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility, and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know: still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3 daily. [mar26

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Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist.
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
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BEAVER

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. W. W. LAVERTY, *Principal,*

(LATE UNDER CARE OF REV. J. A. M'GILL.)

THIS INSTITUTION, for the reception of Young Ladies, will open on

Monday, the 1st day of September next,

Boarders received into the family of the Principal.

Expenses—Board, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, per term of 14 weeks.......................$40 00

Tuition alone, per term, $4 00, $6 00 & $7 00, according to branches studied.

☞ For further particulars address the Principal. aug6.

AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the

COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere daubs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens. I will remain but a few weeks.

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857, C. A. GRIFFIN,
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(BEAVER, PA.)

☞ Office in the Court House.
Jan. 20, 1862.

J. W. CRAFT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

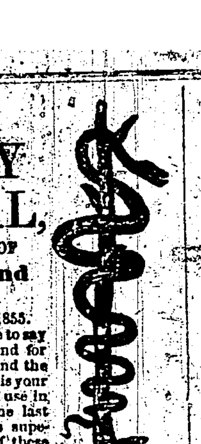
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and Groceries, promptly filled at the very lowest prices, when accompanied with cash or an equivalent. sep17:8m.

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CHERRY PECTORAL,



FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, ESQ., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

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☞ For sale by D. Minis, Jr., Beaver; Cross, Rochester; Waggoner & Lowry, Freedom; J. Nichols, Baden; J. Sargent, New Brighton, John Black, Darlington, Duncan & Edgar, Fallston, and by dealers every where. Feb 12, '62

CRITTENDEN'S

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THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

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In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

Notice.

The accounts and subscriptions to THE ARGUS for 1860, and 1861, which have not been settled up, as well as the accounts of M. Weyand, M. & J. Weyand, and Weyand and Henry, are in my hands for settlement. All who are indebted to either of these for subscription, advertisement or job work, will please call on me at the TREASURER'S OFFICE. Many of these accounts are of long standing and should be settled.

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

NEW

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

(Four Doors below Dr. Sargent's Drug Store.

may7,'62—1y. MRS & MISS RENO.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.

(THE ORIGINAL, ONLY TRUE AND GENUINE)

For 25 Years a Staple Remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINT

AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

The ordinary evidences of Disease of the Liver are Pain and tenderness in the region of the Liver, sometimes dull and aching, increased by pressure, pain and Uneasiness in Breathing, Pain in the right Shoulder, uneasiness when lying upon the left side, increased size of the Liver, Short and Dry Cough, disordered stomach, Nausea, Yellowish Tinge on the eyes and skin, Headache, yellowish fur on the tongue, Bitterish taste in the mouth, heavy dull sensation in the Brain, Depression of Spirits, amounting almost to Insanity, slight Fever toward evening, Loss of Appetite, Melancholy, with moroseness and Hypochondria, Neuralgia, dullness, a general feeling of Uneasiness, Languor, drowsiness, the patient conscious of something wrong in himself, and disposed to see nothing right in things about him, yet wholly unable to explain the cause of his sensations—with many others easily detected by resemblances to some one or other of the above. The Liver Pill will almost certainly arrest the disease if taken upon the appearance of the above symptoms, which if allowed to take its course, becomes chronic in its nature and almost incurable, producing great and constantly increasing suffering.

The use of this medicine will neither create a new disease nor complicate an existing one, but, in most cases, will prepare the system for the more vigorous remedies of the physician, should it be necessary to call in his aid.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

ARE INVALUABLE.

Price 25 Cents.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

From A. Cushing, Druggist, S. Bend, Ind.

D. S. OWEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—In reply to your favor of the 14th instant, I would say that the sale of Sellers' Medicines has far exceeded my expectations; and in no case have they failed to produce the desired effect. The Cough Syrup is a cure for coughs, colds, &c., and the cheapness of the article places it within the reach of *all*, which, together with its efficacious qualities, renders it a *universal* favorite. Not a day passes without numerous calls for "*the one thing needful*," at this season of the year, viz. Sellers' Cough Syrup.

A. O. CUSHING.

Price 25 Cents.

Sellers' VERMIFUGE.

From the Rev. S. Wakefield, former Pastor of the Liberty Street M. E. Church.

MR. R. E. SELLERS—It is though sense of duty, as well as with great pleasure, that I bear testimony to the virtue of your justly celebrated Vermifuge. I procured a single bottle and gave it to three of my children who had been ill for several weeks. The oldest was seven years old, the next four, and the youngest eighteen months. The first passed fifty-six worms, the second forty-seven, and the third a considerable number, not distinctly recollected. Since then they have been doing well and are now in good health.

S. WAKEFIELD.

Price 25 Cents.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

R. E. SELLERS & CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE.

WORMS!

Every year Thousands of Children die from this Terrible evil. This alarming mortality [illegible] watchfulness and [illegible] in the selection of the remedies. [illegible] many physicians to advertise [illegible] justified by the injurious qualities of some of the vermifuges, and the positive inefficiency of most of the so called "Worm Confections," "Worm Candies," "Worm Teas," &c. *Even if some of the latter are as harmless as they are inefficient, fatal results may ensue.* [illegible] child.

LET PHYSICIANS SPEAK.

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE THE BEST IN USE.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

Licking Spring, Ky. Dec. 13, 1845.

MR. R. E. SELLERS—[illegible] Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used. [illegible] case where I gave one vial. My brother's child [illegible] passing about fifty in a more skeleton [illegible] hours after I gave the Vermifuge the enormous quantity of [illegible] of the largest [illegible] rested. [illegible] that was given [illegible] best, is now as well as any in the neighborhood.

AMBROSE KNIGHT, M. D.

[illegible], Ohio, [illegible] 1845.

All that is required to give it reputation in any family, is a fair trial.

R. H. WILSON, M. D.

Point Pleasant, Pa. Oct. 4, 1847.

MR. R. E. SELLERS:—Having used it in my practice for the last four or five years, I think it decidedly the best preparation of the kind. I have heretofore used the preparation of the several other manufacturers. Yours respectfully,

D. COUCH, M. D.

We might enumerate hundreds of other cases, were it necessary, but Sellers' Vermifuge has stood the searching test of the medical faculty and public for *more than a quarter of a century*, which, of itself, is conclusive of its *entire safety, as well as the certainty of its effect.*

NOTICE.—Extraordinary inducements are offered to dealers to recommend and sell other Vermifuges. Do not let unprincipled men palm off any of these on you. The *best at any price is the cheapest*, therefore ask for Sellers' Vermifuge, and *take no other.*

Price 25 Cents.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

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The Bugle Calls! The War [illegible] War of Extermination against Foul Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, [illegible] Teeth, [illegible] and Neuralgia.

[illegible] ARTILLERISTS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY.

A Complete Set for Preserving [illegible] PRESERVING THE TEETH,

Purifying the Breath and [illegible]

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, [illegible]

Dr. Hurd's Unequaled TOOTH POWDER,

Dr. Hurd's [illegible] TOOTHACHE DROPS,

Dr. Hurd's UNEQUALED NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL [illegible] How to Preserve the Teeth, [illegible] Children's Teeth,

FLOSS SILK [illegible] TOOTH PICKS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, [illegible] Fourth St., Brooklyn. [illegible] ONE DOLLAR; or [illegible] The Dental Treasury [illegible] [illegible] supplies for five, and is sent [illegible] [illegible]

The following articles [illegible] by mail, viz: [illegible] The Treatise on [illegible] [illegible] receipt of [illegible]

The [illegible] for Neuralgia [illegible] [illegible]

The Neuralgia [illegible] Plaster [illegible] size, for Face [illegible] chest, Shoulders, or any part of the body; sent post paid on receipt of [illegible]

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.
Tribune Buildings, New York.

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and TOOTHACHE DROPS can [illegible] by mail, but they can probably [illegible] at your Drug or Periodical Store. [illegible] cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price One Dollar, which [illegible]

NOW.

[illegible]

The best [illegible] they are [illegible] [illegible] the New York [illegible] these [illegible] [illegible] excellence, while [illegible] York recommend [illegible] the profession [illegible]

The [illegible] Dr. Hurd's MOUTH [illegible]

The well known [illegible] Tooth Powder [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Their cost is [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder [illegible] alkali [illegible] wearing the enamel [illegible] WHAT WILL THE PUBLIC [illegible]

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Hurd's [illegible] [illegible] to this [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash [illegible] [illegible] health to the gums [illegible] [illegible] cured by Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth [illegible] give an additional charm to [illegible] make husbands more agreeable [illegible] and wives to their husbands. They [illegible] used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

which are liable to impart a [illegible] Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure [illegible] [illegible] exposed nerves [illegible] best friends that parents can [illegible] to save their children from torture [illegible] from loss of sleep and [illegible]

Farmers and mechanics! your [illegible] food to neglect your teeth. For [illegible] you can now get preservatives [illegible] Rothschild or Astor can get. [illegible] Remember that Dyspepsia and [illegible] [illegible] often originate in neglect. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and Fitch's observations on this subject late to arrest decay in your own [illegible] your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.

Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters [illegible] pleasant and successful remedies [illegible] for this painful disease. The [illegible] applies one, soon becomes drowsy, [illegible] and awakes free from pain, and no other unpleasant or injurious [illegible] sue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache* [illegible] according to directions, and surely follow. Nothing can be [illegible] to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia them. They are entirely a novel, original preparation, and wonderful. They are of two sizes, one [illegible] face, price 15 cents, and the other application to the body, price [illegible] *be mailed on receipt of price and [illegible]*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE [illegible]

The American people are intelligent [illegible] appreciate preparations that contribute to happiness of those using them [illegible] want them. Every mail brings [illegible] ordering the Treatise on Teeth, [illegible] ralgia Plasters, and not a few [illegible] for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by [illegible] to these we are compelled to reply [illegible] impossible to send a half-pint bottle [illegible] The people want these Remedies, [illegible] *supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS

Shrewd agents can make a [illegible] carrying these articles around [illegible] Dental Treasury is the neatest, [illegible] man or woman can carry around [illegible] one and see, or, better, a dozen [illegible] will sell, as samples, for $ [illegible] Agents [illegible] liberally with circulars. [illegible] to go into the business, to-day [illegible] a profit.—We are spending [illegible] benefit of agents. New England [illegible] men! here is something nice [illegible] take the tide at its flood. Address

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to [illegible] Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President of Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to [illegible] Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, New York, etc., etc.